VER IS NOW

of Acceptance lade Public.

His Position on tions Now Before the Country.

Present Campaign Are Nus and a Number Are Discussed

N. Y., Sept. 26.-Judge Monday morning, gave to his formal letter of accept-

His letter follows: Parker's Letter. Coamp Clark and Others,

of the United States stand of the ways. Shall we follow the ways. Shall we follow the states along the property and content. We shall see that the standard content of the ways the standard that the standard of the standard by all, following that, which though appealable to the wisp. I shall so extreate ourselves the labor to our national of the standard of the wisp.

ini and Trusts.

hone of the cardinal prin-bemocratic faith, and the stanever greater than at It should be undertaken saturat of all our people taid is excessive in many If is excessive in many is to them at least, undividually burdens the people with the privilege of a prices at home and he level of sales made should with profit, thus a foreigners at the expense people. Its unjust the people genthem to pay exclosed, fuel, clothing and of life. It levies duties not normally imported le amount which are at home, for which the fectionist would hardly taxes, and which the experted Such duties il continue to be a dittle formation of huge sations which, secure sellies, are enabled to pectition are enabled to

edition, are enabled to belition and practically fome market. duties imposed for the ing imposed for the many is was openly ing a basis for reduc-ting a basis for reduc-ciprocal trade treaties, an administration im-romised to negotiate, omise, surred on by defeated the treaties executive, and now a cling to the benefit of the people never in-have, and to which fight, ment most for the people never in-have, and to which fight, ment most for the people never in-tight, ment most for the property of the people never in-tight, ment most for the people never in-

tament most frequently the Dingley tariff, and m generally, is the ne-prour infant industries latties, after a hundred with, are fooming up as

alloned reasons, among eople demand reform of such reform demands immediate attention.

Darties have always principles of customs in the salways advanced object is the raising of at of the Government, saits may incidentally be Republican party, on contends that customs evid primarity for prowith revenue as the

many.

The difference of principle still subsists, but our party appreciates that the long continued policy of the country as manifested in its statutes makes it necessary that tariff reform should be prudently and sagaciously undertaken, on scientific principles, to the end that there should not be an immediate revolution in existing conditions.

cipies, to the end that there should not be an immediate revolution in existing conditions.

In the words of our platform, we demand a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and should not be the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations. In my response to your committee, I pointed out the method under which a gradual reduction of customs duties may be accomplished without disturbing business conditions. I desire again to express the cpinion that this method should be followed.

It is true that the Republicans, who do not admit in their platform that the Dingley tariff needs the slightest alteration, are likely to retain a majority of the Federal Senate throughout the next Presidential term and could, therefore, if they choose, block every attempt at legislative relief. But it should be remembered that the Republican party includes many revisionists, and I believe it will shrink from defying the popular will expressed unmistakably and peremptorily at the ballot box.

The people demand reform of existing

The people demand reform of existing conditions. Since our last Democratic administration the cost of living has grievously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages, if there has been any increase, know that such increase has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living, including rent and the necessaries of life. Many today are out of work, unable to secure any wages at all.

To alleviate these conditions, in so far as in our power, should be our earnest endeavor.

Question of Reciprocity.

Question of Reciprocity.

In my address to the notification committee I said that tariff reform is "demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." With equal truth it can be said that the benefits of reciprocal trade treatles would enure to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term 'home market has changed in its significance. Once, from the manufacturer's point of view, it meant expansion, today the marvelous growth of our manufacturing industries has far exceeded the consumptive capacity of our domestic markets and the term "home market" implies contraction rather than expansion. If we would run our mills to their full capacity, thus giving steady employment to our workmen and securing to them and to the manufacturer the profits accruing from increased production, other markets must be found. Furthermore, when our manufacturers are dependent on raw materials. In whole or in part imported, it is vital to the extension of their markets abroad that they secure their materials on the most favorable terms.

Our martyred President, William Mc-Kinley, appreciated this situation. He pointed out in his last address to the people that we must make sensible trade arrangements if "we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus." He said a system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. * * The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treatles are in harmony with the spirit of the times, measures of retailation are not.

This argument was made in the interest of our manufacturers whose products, he urged, 'have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent an

a reduction of putter to enable our manufacturers to cultivate foreign markets. The last words of the President—who had won the affection of his countrymen—ought to be studied by every man who has any doubt of the necessity of a reduction in tacilir rates in the interest of the manufacturer. They present with clearness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that we favor liberal

in tailli rates in the interest of the manufacturer. They present with clearness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that "we favor liberal trade relations with Canada and peoples of other countries, where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, mining and commerce."

The persistent refusal of the Republican majority in the Federal Senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties negotiated in pursuance with the advocated policy of Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley and expressly sanctioned in the Dingley act itself. In the fourth section of the Dingley act, is a discouraging exhibition of bad fulth. As aiready mentioned by me the exorbitant duty imposed on many an imported article by this section of the Dingley tariff was avowedly intended. exorbitant duty imposed on many an imported article by this section of the Dingley turiff was avowedly intended by its author not to be permanent, but to serve temporarily as a maximum from which the Federal Government was empowered to offer a reduction, in return for an equivalent concession on the part of a foreign country. President Meichiley undertook honestly to carry out the purpose of the act. A number of reciprocity agreements were negotiated within the prescribed limitation of two years, which, if ratified, would have the two-fold result of cheapening many imported products for American consumers, and of opening and enlarging foreign markets to American producers. Not one of those agreements has met with the approval of the Republican masters of the Senate. Indeed, they did not even permit their consideration. In view of the attitude of the present executive, no new agreement under the general treaty power need be expected from him. Nor does the Republican platform contain a favorable reference to one of the suspended treatles. The section of the act stands forth as a Dingley monument of Legleiative cozenage and political bad faith.

Trust Remedies.

Trust Remedies.

I painted out in my earlier response the remedy, which, in my judgment, can ef-fectually be applied against monopolies, and the assurance was then given that if existing laws, including both statute if existing laws, including both statute and common law, proved inadequate, contrary to my expectations. I favor such further legislation, within constitutional limitations, as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people.

Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the Pedral courts, cannot be determined by the President, or by a candidate for the President.

dency.
The determination of the question was The determination of the question was left by the people in framing the legislation to the judiclary and not to the executive. The Supreme court of the United States has recently considered this question, and in the case of the Western Union Telegraph company vs. the Call Publishing company, to be found in the lists volume of the United States Supreme Court reports, page 22, it decided that common aw principles could be applied by the United States courts in cases involving interstate commerce in the absence of United States statutes specifically cover-United States statutes specifically cover-ing the case. Such is the law of the land.

Independence for Filipinos.

In some quarters it has been assumed that in the discussion of the Philippine question in my response the phrase 'self-government' was intended to mean something less than independence. It was not intended that it should be understood to mean nor do I think as used it does mean less than independence. However, to eliminate all possibility for conjecture. I now state that I am in hearty accord with that plank of our platform that favors doing for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans; and I favor making the promise to them now that we shall take such action as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. If independence, such as the Cubans enjoy, cannot be prudently granted to the Filipinos at this time, the promise that it shall come the moment they are capable of receiving it will tend to stimulate rather than hinder their development. And this should be done not only in justice to the Filipino, but to preserve our own rights; for a free people cannot withhold freedom from another people and themselves remain free. The toleration of tyranny over others will soon breed contempt for freedom and self-

government, and weaken our power of re-sistance to insidious usurpation of our constitutional/rights.

American Citizenship.

American Citizenship.

The pledge of the platform to secure our citizens, without distinction of race or creed, whether native-born or naturalized, at home and abread, the equal protection of the laws and the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treatles, as their just due, should be made good to them. In the accomplishment of that result it is essential that a passport issued by the Government of the United States to an American citizen shall be accepted the world over as proof of citizenship.

Civil Service.

Civil Service.

The statute relating to the civil service is the outcome of the efforts of thought ful, unselfah and public-spirited citizens. Operation under it has frequently been of such a character as to offend against the spirit of the statute, but the results achieved, even under a partial enforcement of the law, have been such as to both deserve and command the utterance of the Democratic party that it stands committed to the principle of civil service reform and demands its just and impartial enforcement.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A vast expanse of country in the West, portions of which are to be found in each of the sixteen States and Territories mentioned in the law, is directly affected by the national statute—the outcome of intelligent and persistent efforts of leading citizens, providing for the reclamation of the arid lands for the benefit of homeseekers. During the years of the development of the measure which finally received the vote of every member of the upper house of Congress, it encountered opposition based to a large extent upon the view that the aim of its promoters was to secure the benefits of irrigation to private owners at Government expense. The aim of the statute is, however, to enable this vast territory to reclaim its arid lands without cailing upon the taxpayers of the country at large to pay for it. Whether the purposes of the bill will be fully accomplished must depend in large measure upon the ability, soriety of judgment, independence and honesty of the officers of the interior department having the great work in charge. In 1902 the main canals and ditches in the region affected aggregated more than fifty-nine thousand miles, and the work of reclamation is but in its infancy. The total cost of construction of the necessary headgates, dams, main canals, disches, reservoirs and pumping stations was at that time a little over ninety-three millions of dollars, which of itself suggests the hundreds of millions that may eventually be invested in the territory covered by the statute. The magnitude of the conception, and the conomous expense its carrying out involves, makes as realize the overwhelming importance of a broad, capable and honest administration of the work authorized by the statute if effect is to be given to that part of the plan that relieves the country at large from ultimate Hability.

Panama Canal.

Panama Canal.

An isthmian canal has long been the hope of our statesmen, and the avowed aim of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Panama route having been selected, the building of the canal should be pressed to completion with all reasonable expedition.

The methods by which the executive acquired the Panama canal route and rights are a source of regret to many. To them, the statement that hereby a great public work was assured to the profit of our people, is not a sufficient answer of the charge of violation of national good faith. They appreciate tha the principles and healthy conviction which in their working out have made us free and great, stand firmly against the argument or suggestion that we shall be blind to the nature of the means employed to promote our welfare. They hold that adherace to principles, whether it works for good or ill, will have a mere beneficent effect on our future destiny than all our material upbuilding, and that we should ever remember that the idea of doing a wrong to a smaller, weaker nation than we, or even all mankind, Under the laws of the United States the authority is imposed upon the Executive to proceed with due diligence to the construction of the canal. That duty should be promptly performed.

American Shipping.

ty to retore it is without encouragement. The record of the Democratic party gives assurances that the task can be more wisely intrusted to it.

It is an arduous task to undo the effect of forty years of decadence, and requires the study and investigation of those best flited by experience to find the remedy—which surely does not lie in the granting of subsidies, wrung from the pockets of all the taxpayers.

Investigation Departments.

Recent disclosures, coupled with the rapid augmentation of Government expenditures shows a need of an investigation of every department of the Government. The Democratis in Congress demanded it. The Republican majority refused the demand. The people can determine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough investigation. A Democratic Congress and Executive will essure it.

Army and Navy.

We are justly proud of the officers and men of our army and navy Both, how-ever, have suffered from the persistent in-jection of personal and political influence. Promotions and appointments have fre-quently been based on favoritism instead of merit. Trials and court-martials have been set aside, under circumstances in-dicating political interference. These and other abuses should be corrected.

Matter of Pensions.

Matter of Pensions.

The National Democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soliders and saliors and their dependents on the ground that they deserve liberal treatment. It piedges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the Executive to usurn the power of Congress to legislate on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by pension order No. 76 and effect has been given to it by a Congress that dared not resent the usurpation. It is said that "this order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the President by act of Congress," but the provision making the imposition is not pointed out. The act to which the order refers, which is the one relating to pensions to Civil war veterans, does not authorize pensions on the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those "suffering from any mental or physical disability, or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performing of manual labor as to render them unable to carn a support."

to use their influence that a law might be passed to the same effect. Full confidence after all seems not to have been placed on the defense of justification, for it is pleaded in mitigation that a former Democratic President did something looking in that direction. Even if that were sowhich is not admitted—our present duty would be none the less plain and imperative. Our people must never tolerate the citation of one act of usurpation of power as an excuse for another. The first may possibly be due to mistake, the second, being based on the first it cannot be. In explanation, however, it should be said that the order relied on simply provides that the age of 75 years should be regarded as evidence of inability to perform manual labor. Few men are able to perform manual labor. Few men are able to perform manual labor. The first order is based on a fact that experience teaches, the other is based on the assertion of that which is not true as a general rule.

The old inquiry 'What are you going to de about it.' Is not stated in a new form. It is said by the Administration, in reply to the public criticism of this order, that 'It is easy to test our opponent's sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the Executive If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of 62 and 70 as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pensions. Will they authorifatively state that they intend to do so? If see we accept the issue.''

entitled to pensions. Will they authoritatively state that they intend to do so? If so we accept the issue."

This suggests the auspicion at least, that the order was made to create an issue—that it was supposed to present a strong strategic position in the battle of the ballots. On the assumption that the order, as stated by the administration, is revocable at the pleasure of the executive, it having been an attempted, though perhaps unwitting encroachment upon the legislative power, and therefore unwarranted by the constitution, i accept the challenge and declare that if elected I will revoke the order. But I will go farther and say that being done I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of Congress and approved by the Executive, that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the Civil war, and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciounness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the Chief Executive.

Foreign Relations.

Foreign Relations.

The foreign relations of the Government have in late years assumed special importance. Prior to the acquisition of the Philippines we were practically invulnerable against attacks by foreign states. Those tropical possessions, however, seven thousand miles from our shore, have changed all this and have in effect put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent American invusion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is essential, therefore, more than ever to adhere strictly to the traditional policy of the country as formulated by its first President and never, in my judgment, wisely departed from—to invite friendly relations with all autions while avoiding entangling alliances with any. Such a policy means the cultivation of peace instead of the gratification of war and the minding of our own business in fleu of spectacular intermingling with the affairs of other nations. It means strict observance of the principles of internationi law and condemns the doctrine that a great state, by reason of its strength, may rightfully appropriate the sovereignty or territory of a small state on account of its weakness. It means for other American states that we claim no rights and will assume no functions save those of a friend and to an ally and defender as against European aggressions it means that we requisite the role of the American continental policeman, that we fefuse to act us debt collector for foreign states or their cilizent, that we respect the independent sovereignty of each American state and its right to preserve order and otherwise regulate its own internal affairs in its own way, and that any intervention in its affairs by us is limited to the single affice of mabling its people to work out their our political and national destiny for themselves free from the coercion of any European state.

Governmental Expenses.

Governmental Expenses.

Govermental Expenses.

Twenty-eight years have passed since the Democratic party of the State of New York, in convention assembled, recommended to the national Democracy the nomination of Samuel J. Hilden as its candidate for the Frendency, and declared it to be 'their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, frugal expenses and administrative purity of the founders of the Hopublic is the first and most imperious duty of the times—the commanding issue now before the people of the Union. This strong expression was called forth by the national expenditures for the year 1875, which amounted to 1874,000,000-a situation which, in the opinion of a majority of our people, justified an imperative demand for reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditures of the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous total of \$322,000,000 to the enormous total of \$322,000 to the enormou amounted to the enormous total of \$522,000,000 it is evident that a thorough investigation of the public service and the immediate abandonment of useless and exigation of the public service and the immediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion. The increase of our expenditures linds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation. The National Democratic platform declares "that large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the Government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service." Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement? Between the expenditures of the year 1888, amounting to \$342,606,600, and those of the last fiscal year—the seventh after Grover Cleveland ceased to be President—aggregating \$352,006,600, there is a difference so great as to excite alarm in the broasts of all thoughtful men. Even excluding the sum of \$40,000,000 paid for the Panama the expenditures of the last fiscal year—exceeded the sum of \$452,000,000, being more than double the expenditures of the Government for all purposes during the first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration. The expenses of the first four year's succeeding the last Democratic administration amounted to the enormous average of \$511,006,000 per year. This large expenditure was due to a considerable extent to the cost of the Spanish-American war, which occurred during that period but the termination of that war brought no relief to the treasury, for the average annual expenses of the Government, during the three subsequent years ending June 3, 1901, were about \$19,000,000 which is the largest sum litherto reached, during a like period, since the close of the Civil war.

This draft upon the revenues of the

a lifte period, since the close of the Civil war.

This draft upon the revenues of the sountry has had the effect which might have been anticipated, and now to have presented the reverse of the situation, which led to the famous observation. It is a condition, and not a theory which confronts us', for, although the present incumbent found at the close of the first fiscal year, during which he assumed control of the administration, a surplus of receipts over expenditures of more than \$91,000,000, there was an excess of expenditures over receipts at the close of the last fiscal year of \$41,000,000 and the official monthly reports made by the Treasury department show that the expenditures over receipts are diminishing.

In this connection it is interesting to note the recent administrative orders forbidding Government officers from making public any statement of estimates on which future appropriations are to be based. If a man of ordinary intelligence and prudonce should find in the operating expenses of his business such a tremendous percentage of increase, would he not promptly set on foot an inquiry for the cause of the waste, and take immediate measures to stop it, especially when trusted employees have been found dishonest and convicted, and a widespread impression exists that a thorough investigation may discover other cases of mainessance? When the Chief Executive reported to Congress that "through frauds fengeries and perjurice, and by shanneless briberies the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general, and to the due administration of the Postoffice department have been notorlously violated. There was a general popular demand for a rigid, sweeping investigation by Congress, in addition to that undertake by the Executive himself. Such an investigation the Republican majority in Congress would not permit, although the minority insisted that the interests of

good government demanded it. And the minority was right. The liberality, patriotism and national pride of the people should not be made an excuse for waste of the public funds. Official extravagance is official crime.

"There is not a sentence in the Republican platform recommending a reduction in the expenditures of the government; not a line suggesting that the increase in the cost of the War department from \$34,000,000 in 1886 to \$115,000,000 in 1994 should be inquired into; and not a paragraph calling for a thorough investigation of those departments of the Government in which cishonesty has been recently disclosed.

The people, however, can by their votes if they desire it, order such an investigation and inaugurate a policy of economy and retremchment. It is safe to say that this will not be accomplished by Indorsing at the poils the Republican majority of the House of Representatives which refused the investigation and made the appropriations nor by continuing in power the administration which made the disbursements.

Reform in expenditures must be had in

the administration which made the dis-buraments.

Reform in expenditures must be had in the civil, military and naval estab-lishments in order that the national ex-penditures may be brought to a basis of peace and the Government maintained without recourse to the taxes of war.

Leaves Congenial Work.

without recourse to the taxes of war.

Leaves Congenial Work.

I have put aside a congenial work in which I had expected to devote my life, in order to assume, as best I can, the responsibilities your convention put on me. I solicit the cordial co-operation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and urge harmony of endeavor as well as vigorous action on the part of all so minded.

The issues are joined and the people must render the verdict. Shall economy of adminstiration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged? Shall the wrongdoer he brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait on political oligarchy? Shall cur Government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege? Shall it remain a government of law or become one of individual caprice? Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism? With calmness and confidence we await the people's verdict.

If called to the office of President, I shall consider myself the Chief Magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall ever be mindful of the fact that on minny questions of national policy there are honeat differences of opinion. I believe in the partiotism, good sense and absolute sincerity of all the people. I shall strive to remember that he may serve his party best who serves his country best. If it be the wish of the people that I undertake the duties of the Presidency I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of the exalted office. Very Truly, Yours, ALTON B. PARKER.

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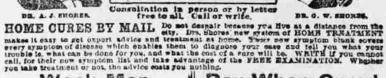
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